capital stock of "The Chicago Tribune" had been feloniously omitted from the tax rolls of the State of Illinois for 49 consecutive years, 1873 to 1922, both inclusive. (Cook County assessor's official record).

In its pleadings on file in the Illinois Supreme Court in *People* v. *Board of Appeals,* 367 Ill. 559, The Chicago Tribune admitted that its taxable capital stock had been omitted from the Illinois tax rolls for 49 consecutive years. Its defense was: a few minor corporations (which it named), had also robbed the State of Illinois of capital stock taxes; therefore, it felt compelled to do likewise.

In the course of his ecclesiastical duties, Rev. Harrison Parker tendered such evidence in the following letter to the Cook County grand jury:

"PURITAN CHURCH
THE CHURCH OF AMERICA

Office of the Chancellor
La Grange, Illinois.

Foreman of the Cook County Grand Jury,
Criminal Court Building,
26th Street and California Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

This Church has in its possession certified documents which show that by an open violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, the law passed by her legislature, and an expressed mandate of the United States Supreme Court, the Tribune Company, with the connivance of the Kelly-Nash Democratic machine, has stolen from defenseless Cook County a sum of money which, including the taxes owed to Cook County, the penalty for violating the Constitution and the law, and the

statutory interest thereon, amounts to the enormous sum of one hundred million dollars, the amount for which Mayor Kelly is seeking a new bond issue for Chicago.

In the evidence open to you is the heretofore suppressed testimony under oath by A. T. Ward, the trustee of the Medill Estate, that the Tribune Company, from 1892 to 1925, paid its stockholders in monthly cash dividends, sometimes at the rate of 500% per month, a total amount of TWENTY-EIGHT MILLION AND SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY CENTS ($28,063,616.80) upon a paid-in capital of $200,000; the accuracy of these figures is attested by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois; certified balance sheets of the Tribune Company are also in evidence.

On such cash dividends the Revenue Law of Illinois, upheld by the United States Supreme Court, requires a tax. The certified copies of the books of the County Assessor, also in the possession of this Church, show, that not a single cent of the legal tax was ever either assessed by the Cook County Assessor or paid by the Tribune Company; the taxable items were feloniously omitted from the tax rolls; thus the tax was avoided.

The evidence also discloses that the tax money, which was legally due to Cook County, was used by the Tribune Company to acquire the Ontario Paper Company of Canada and the New York Daily News, appraised at one hundred million dollars.

Thus, by a violation of the Constitution of Illinois and the law passed by her legislature, and a mandate of the United States Supreme Court, the multimillionaire stockholders of the Tribune Company were enormously enriched and the de-

fenseless little home owners of Cook County were correspondingly despoiled.

The taxes now due to Cook County from the Tribune Company, on taxable items omitted from the tax rolls, are never out-lawed. There is no provision in the law either 'to settle' or to compromise either the principal sum due, or the penalty, or the interest. When the debt shall be paid, and it must be if this be a government by Constitution and the law, it must include interest at the rate of 10% per annum up to the day of settlement.

Awaiting your call to display this evidence to your Honorable Body, we remain,

Very truly yours,

THE PURITAN CHURCH,
By: HARRISON PARKER,
Its Chancellor."

Upon the receipt of this letter by the foreman of the Cook County grand jury, Hon. John Prystalski, the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine's" Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County, cited Rev. Harrison Parker for contempt of court and sentenced him to ten (10) days in the Cook County Jail for writing and mailing the aforesaid letter; there was no other stated charge against him.

The sentence was upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court, in a decision written by Justice Jones, who had been the "Chicago Tribune's Kelly-Nash political machine's" candidate for Governor of Illinois to defeat the anti-Chicago Tribune's Republican candidate, Len Small. Rev. Harrison Parker remained in Cook County Jail for ten (10) days.

Upon his release from that Bastille, Rev. Harrison Parker wrote and mailed the same letter to the same

Cook County grand jury. Whereupon Hon. Harold G. Ward, the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine's" Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County cited and sentenced Rev. Harrison Parker to an additional six months in the same Cook County jail for contempt of court, for no reason other than tendering to the same grand jury for the second time the same evidence of a crime. This sentence was appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court.

At a session of the Illinois Supreme Court held in the chambers of Justice Wilson, John B. Martineau, partner in the law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis, the general counsel for the Chicago Tribune, confident that b[illegible]as unobserved, "slipped" to Justice Fulton in the Illinois Supreme Court room, instructions from Howard Ellis to the Illinois Supreme Court to uphold Judge Harold G. Ward's six months' sentence of Rev. Harrison Parker, with a per curiam opinion. (397 Ill. 305).

The per curiam opinion of the Illinois Supreme Court nullified the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Rev. Harrison Parker alarmed the Supreme Court of the United States to the peril in that opinion. It granted a writ of certiorari to review it.

Securely in the Supreme Court by the writ, Rev. Harrison Parker paid all the statutory fees. The Supreme Court gave him a receipt for his money. The receipt entitled him to a decision of yes or no on the narrow issue then squarely before the Supreme Court of the United States, to wit:

> Did the Illinois Supreme Court possess the power to nullify the Constitution of the United States

and jail an American citizen for exercising the rights guaranteed to him in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States?

The indefeasible right in Rev. Harrison Parker to mail the aforesaid letter to the Cook County grand jury, had been obtained for him by the blood of his direct Puritan sires spilled in the snow in the American Revolutionary War, all the way from Concord to Yorktown. There was no process in the law of the United States by which Rev. Harrison Parker could have been jailed for writing and mailing the aforesaid letter, unless a "soldier" adorned with the Robe of Justice and stationed by the Government of the United States, in its Supreme Court, to guard "American Liberty" on that "front," "should desert his post."

At that time Hon. Felix Frankfurter was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was paid a yearly salary of $25,000 by the Government of the United States to guard all the Bill of Rights by voting affirmatively in the Supreme Court of the United States every time their validity was an issue before that Court. Justice Frankfurter had taken an oath to God to do that; he accepted a salary to do that.

For some reason, or for no reason, Justice Frankfurter chose not to vote to uphold the First Amendment, when its validity was the sole issue in the litigation then squarely before him. By his refusal to vote affirmatively on that issue, Justice Frankfurter caused the suspension of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States; by his refusal to vote negatively on the issue of nullification of the First Amendment, by the Illinois Supreme Court, Justice Frankfurter caused another step in the demolition of

constitutional government on United States soil and the erection of a Venetian Oligarchy on its ruins (334 U.S. 816).

As a consequence of Justice Frankfurter's refusal to vote to uphold the Constitution of the United States, Hon. Philip Sullivan, the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine's" U. S. District Judge at Chicago, suspended in peacetime, in the United States, the Writ of Habeas Corpus sought by Rev. Harrison Parker to avoid the six month sentence in the Cook County jail that had been inflicted upon him by the refusal of Justice Frankfurter to vote to uphold the validity of the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: Judge Sullivan did not deny Rev. Harrison Parker's petition for the Writ of Habeas Corpus; he suspended the writ: the prisoner, Rev. Harrison Parker, was not taken from his cell in the Cook County jail and produced in open court before a United States judge.

As a consequence of Justice Frankfurter's withdrawal from Rev. Harrison Parker of his defense in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States; as a consequence of Judge Sullivan's withdrawal from Rev. Harrison Parker of the protection of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, Rev. Harrison Parker was rendered defenseless. As a consequence of that he was compelled to enter the Cook County jail and remain there for six calendar months as the cell-mate of "Three Fingered Jack O'Connor," a professional union labor "slugger."

The charge on the jail register against the Puritan minister was "Contempt of Court." His only offense was revealing to the Cook County grand jury in the aforesaid letter the commission of a felony by the

"Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine," by The Chicago Tribune, and by the law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis. The felony was the omission of the taxable capital stock of the Chicago Tribune from the tax-rolls for 49 consecutive years. By the omission of this tax, the State of Illinois was robbed of over 100 million dollars, while the stockholders of the Chicago Tribune, were correspondingly enriched.

> (Since the Puritan Church compelled the powerful "Chicago Tribune - Kelly - Nash political machine" of Chicago, to list, assess, tax and collect currently, 14 million dollars as taxes on the same Chicago Tribune's capital stock that had been cunningly omitted from all tax rolls of the State of Illinois for 49 consecutive years, Rev. Harrison Parker, the minister of the Puritan Church, has been indicted five (5) times and jailed ten (10) times on United States soil by the orders of Howard Ellis of the general counsel for the Chicago Tribune. During his 78-year sojourn on this sphere of existence, Rev. Harrison Parker has never been convicted of either felony or a misdemeanor, not even a traffic violation.)

There, and then, the Puritan Church, the petitioner herein, cited Justice Frankfurter to the Committee of the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for impeachment; that citation is still pending.

By its decision in this litigation, the Supreme Court of the United States will determine whether law abiding persons in the United States will sojourn henceforth, under the peril of a pelf-seeking "Newspaper Dictatorship," or reside under the mercy of Govern-

ment of laws administered by honest lawyers, with subversive lawyers disbarred by the Supreme Court of the United States from the practice of law, in the courts of the government of the United States.

The petitioner, the Puritan Church, cannot believe that Justice Frankfurter can act without bias and without prejudice in the issue which had to be presented by the petitioners to this court for a decision.

Wherefore, the petitioners beg Justice Frankfurter to disqualify himself from all participation in the consideration of the above-entitled cause.

There was at this time in the Supreme Court of the United States pending for a decision, litigation in which it could have been proved that the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine" had participated in a theft of 100 million dollars of public funds. There was in the litigation a potential for a national scandal worse than the "Tea Pot Dome." All the law and all the facts were against the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash machine."

To avoid the explosion of the scandal which then hovered over it, the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash machine" coveted from the Supreme Court of the United States a palliative decision written by Justice William O. Douglas. In his quest before the 1948 Philadelphia Democratic Convention for the nomination for President of the United States, Justice Douglas coveted the "support" of the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine."

Hon. William O. Douglas, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, received the "support" of this "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine" (see New York Times); the "Chicago Tribune Kelly-

Nash political machine" received from the Supreme Court of the United States its coveted decision written, signed, sealed and delivered by Justice Douglas over written protest of Justices Black, Rutledge and Murphy (333 U.S. 577).

Expenses for opening of the Washington and Philadelphia headquarters of "Douglas for President" were charged by the law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis to the Chicago Tribune as legal expenses.

There and then, the Puritan Church, the petitioner herein, cited Justice William O. Douglas to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives for impeachment. That citation is pending.

At once, the Puritan Church stirred the Texas legislature to agitate for the impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas. Since that initial effort, the Puritan Church has contributed money, and attended, by representatives, every meeting which had as its objective, the impeachment of Justice Douglas.

With the situation as it is existing, the Puritan Church, the petitioner herein, does not believe that Justice Douglas can decide without bias and without prejudice, any litigation to which said Puritan Church is a party.

Wherefore, the petitioners beg Justice Douglas to disqualify himself from all participation in the consideration of the above-entitled cause.

While Justice Clark of the Supreme Court was Attorney General of the United States, Howard Ellis, lawyer, hired Thomas and Lucas, lawyers, with a legal fee of $50,000 paid by the Chicago Tribune, to obtain

from the Department of Justice of the United States the use of the machinery-of-Justice of the Government of the United States to injure the Puritan Church, the petitioner herein, with a "Fraud Order" and wound Rev. Harrison Parker, its minister, with a criminal indictment.

For a part of their $50,000 "legal fee," said Thomas and Lucas either influenced, intimidated or bribed Messrs. Delaney, Doyle, Kelly and O'Brien of the Fraud Department of the United States Post Office Department, to make outside the court record, "findings" as follows:

1. "The Puritan Church as an institution or body of religious persons is not in existence; (2) there is no Puritan Church; (3) no congregation at La Grange, Ill., which would have need for a big new Puritan Meeting House."

   (Findings of Messrs. Delaney, Doyle, Kelly and O'Brien dated May 6, 1948) over the signature of the Postmaster General of the United States.

Upon such "findings," Hon. Michael Igoe, the "Chicago Tribune-Kelly-Nash political machine's" U. S. District Judge at Chicago, without a notice, without a trial, without a hearing of any kind or character, ordered marked by the United States Government, "Fraudulent, Return to Sender," all United States mail seeking from the Puritan Church at La Grange, Illinois, the solacement of the natural religion of Jesus, or Bibles which were delivered free by that church to any person of any religion, or of no religion, who requested one.

Today, August 1, 1955, a letter seeking from the Puritan Church at La Grange, Ill., the solacement of

the words of Jesus, is marked by the U. S. Government "Fraudulent, Return to Sender."

As a natural concomitant to Judge Igoe's "Fraud Order," an indictment for fraud was returned by a United States grand jury at Chicago against Rev. Harrison Parker and all the officers and trustees of the Puritan Church at La Grange, Ill. The indictment had been written in the law offices of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis, by Howard Ellis, John B. Martineau, lawyers, and J. Loy Maloney, the Managing Editor of the Chicago Tribune and "planted" in the Department of Justice under its administration by Attorney-General Clark, for use by the lawyers for the Chicago Tribune.

The sole criminal charge in the 46-page indictment was: the indicted Puritans had collected money for the purpose of building a Puritan Meeting House with no intention of ever building one. The trial of this indictment was assigned by Howard Ellis' executive committee to his favorite U. S. District Judge, the Hon. Michael Igoe.

The innocent Puritans demanded immediate trial under the terms of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The government dared not go to trial. The reason was as follows:

In quest of evidence to sustain a single fraud charge in the Chicago Tribune's indictment of the Puritans, U. S. Postal Inspector V. V. Sugg discovered documentary evidence which proved that the trustees of the Puritan Church had entered into a contract with Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect of Rockefeller Center, New York City, to pay him a fee of $100,000 cash, to design and build the contemplated Puritan Meeting

House, fourteen months before the indictment of the Puritans had been returned by a United States grand jury.

Second, the said V. V. Sugg discovered from the public records, that the said trustees had paid $35,000 cash for a site on which to build Harvey Wiley Corbett's idea for a Puritan Meeting House, six months before the indictment had been returned.

Third, said V. V. Sugg discovered that the balance of the money collected by the Puritans for the building of a Puritan Meeting House was in a Trust Fund in the Greenwich Trust Company "earmarked" for building Puritan Meeting Houses.

The evidence was delivered to the chagrined Department of Justice of the United States. Inspector Sugg refused to proceed as a witness in the persecution of the Puritans before Howard Ellis' U. S. District Judge, Hon. Michael Igoe. His refusal to proceed, left the United States Government without either a witness, or a scrap of evidence for a trial which had been advertised by the Chicago Tribune from coast to coast.

In this situation, Howard Ellis suggested to the defeated U. S. Attorney at Chicago, that an indictment even though worthless in a criminal trial, could be a "brutal weapon" in the hands of a "fixed" U. S. Attorney, if the Congress of the United States could be induced to pass a statute to compel an indicted person to undergo a psychiatrical examination. The Department of Justice under its administration by Attorney-General Clark, accepted the suggestion. The Congress of the United States passed Howard Ellis' desired law in September 1949.

The Chicago Tribune's indictment of the Puritans had been returned by a United States grand jury in February 1949; its worthlessness was discovered in April 1949; in September 1949, the Congress of the United States, by a "special law," breathed life into Howard Ellis' "dead" indictment of the Puritans.

"Railroading" Rev. Harrison Parker to a United States prison by the Department of Justice is one matter; "railroading" Rev. Harrison Parker to a United States Insane Asylum by the Department of Justice of the Government of the United States is quite another matter: the Government might have on its hands a scandal worse than France's "Dreyfus Affair."

While this question was being agitated in the office of the U. S. Attorney at Chicago (see private notes of Otto H. Kerner, U. S. Attorney), the indictment of the Puritans slumbered on the trial calendar of U. S. Judge Michael Igoe for six calendar months, on the trial calendar of U. S. Judge Phillip Sullivan for twelve (12) calendar months; on the trial calendar of U. S. District Judge Walter LaBuy for eighteen (18) calendar months, where it expired under the terms of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (See *United States* v. *Fox,* 3 Montana 512).

Now, the Department of Justice of the United States had a "bear by the tail": it could not bring the Rev. Harrison Parker to trial on an indictment that had expired; it could not dismiss the indictment against him, without revealing to the United States Senate the "skullduggery" in which the law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis, U. S. Attorney Otto Kerner, the Department of Justice at Washington, U. S. District Judges Igoe and Sullivan, and the

Chicago Tribune had engaged in the Courts of the United States, in a vain effort to incarcerate Rev. Harrison Parker in a U. S. prison, for writing and sending aforesaid letter to the Cook County grand jury.

In desperation, Howard Ellis ordered his U. S. Attorney at Chicago to dismiss out of the indictment all the defendants except Rev. Harrison Parker, and he ordered his executive committee at the U. S. Court House at Chicago to transfer the expired indictment of Rev. Harrison Parker from the "dead" trial calendar of U. S. District Judge Walter LaBuy to the active trial calendar of his U. S. District Judge, J. Sam Perry.

At once, without a notice to Rev. Harrison Parker, without a trial of any kind or character, without ever having seen or talked to Rev. Harrison Parker, U. S. District Judge J. Sam Perry ordered his immediate incarceration at the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey, Illinois. In his void court-order, on file in the U. S. District Court at Chicago, Judge Perry went "so far" for his Howard Ellis, that he specified in his order that a doctor selected by Howard Ellis should be the sole custodian of Rev. Harrison Parker while at Downey, Illinois.

Twice before, Howard Ellis had one of his Circuit Court Judges at Chicago incarcerate Rev. Harrison Parker in a "public institution" for the accomplishment there of his "death by natural causes." On one of these occasions, the "job" was such a "bungling one" and "left in its wake" such evidence of the guilt of the agents of the Chicago Tribune, that Waymouth Kirkland, its general counsel, in person, "rushed out" to the Cook County Jail and breath-

lessly ordered Warden Moneypenny to produce before him Harrison Parker alive, and effect his immediate release from the Cook County Jail before his death from "natural causes" by arsenic poison could be accomplished in the Cook County Jail by the official jail doctor in the employ of his law partner, Howard Ellis.

(With the knowledge and consent of Weymouth Kirkland, lawyer, Howard Ellis, lawyer, and John B. Martineau, lawyer, the Chicago Tribune for years retained on its pay-roll equipped with pistols, knives, tear gas, sawed-off shot-guns and machine-guns the following named ex-convicts and professional murderers: "Mossy Enright," "Jack Gentleman," "Bill Brockelman," "Gyp the Blood.")

When Judge Perry's void order to proceed to the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey, Ill., and place himself confidingly into the jurisdiction of Howard Ellis' doctor was delivered to the Puritan minister at his home in Washington, D. C., he tore it up and threw the scraps into the waste basket in his study.

Rev. Harrison Parker had posted with the U. S. District Court at Chicago a $5,000 cash bond to guarantee his attendance for trial at the United States Court House at Chicago. The bond did not guarantee his appearance at the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey, Ill. When the Rev. Harrison Parker did not appear at the Insane Asylum at Downey and deliver himself into the hands of Howard Ellis' doctor, United States District Judge J. Sam Perry, from the Bench at the U. S. Court House, denounced Rev. Harrison Parker as a "fugitive from justice," cancelled the $5,000 bond for his appearance at the U. S. Court House and issued

a void "bench warrant" for his arrest at his home in Washington, D. C.

The "bench warrant" was served on Rev. Harrison Parker at his home. He was handcuffed, jailed, finger-printed, and taken before Howard Ellis' U. S. District Judge at Washington, D. C., the court order was: Take Rev. Harrison Parker in chains to the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey. Upon a Writ of Habeas Corpus, Hon. Walter Bastian, U. S. District Judge at Washington, D. C., released Rev. Harrison Parker.

Then, the same United States District Judge, J. Sam Perry, issued a second void "bench warrant" for the arrest and delivery of Rev. Harrison Parker at Howard Ellis' Downey Insane Asylum. Again, the Puritan minister was handcuffed, jailed at the Nation's Capital, finger-printed, and ordered for trial as a "Fugitive from Justice."

On the law and the facts as they were presented by the Department of Justice at the trial in Washington, D. C., Hon. Bolitha Laws, U. S. District Judge at Washington, D. C., refused to order the extradition of Rev. Harrison Parker to the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey, Ill.

After denouncing Judge Bolitha Laws in a "nation-wide press release" conducted for Howard Ellis, U. S. District Judge J. Sam Perry at Chicago issued a third void "bench warrant" for the arrest of Rev. Harrison Parker at Washington, D. C. Upon the authority of that warrant, the Puritan minister was jailed again at the Nation's Capital, handcuffed, finger-printed and hailed again into the Criminal Dock in the court room of Hon. Bolitha Laws.

There, in reply to a direct question by Judge Laws, the United States Attorney at Washington, D. C., ad-

mitted that the Rev. Harrison Parker was not wanted at Chicago for the criminal trial, but for incarceration without a trial in the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey. Upon that answer, Judge Laws discharged Rev. Harrison Parker from custody with a written opinion; that was the last ever heard of either Howard Ellis' 1949 indictment or his 1952 attempted commitment of Rev. Harrison Parker to the U. S. Insane Asylum at Downey.

Until stopped by the Court Order of U. S. District Judge Laws at Washington, D. C., the law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis for 20 consecutive years, 1935 to 1955, had used in the private practice of law, the Courts of the United States to damage the Puritan Church and used its jails to intimidate its minister.

Copies of the official private records of this law firm, in possession of the Puritan Church, reveal that since the year 1935 Howard Ellis has been paid at the rate of $40.00 an hour and John B. Martineau has been paid at the rate of $30.00 an hour for all the time which they chose to spend in starting and maintaining champertous litigation against the Puritan Church and its minister.

On a certain date, Howard Ellis and John B. Martineau had received from the Chicago Tribune nearly a million dollars in cash for the wilful and wanton destruction which they had wrought in the affairs of the Puritan Church, in the life of its minister, and in the institutions of our government which, as lawyers, they had taken an oath to God, to defend.

Having been in charge of the administration of the Department of Justice when the innocent Puritans

were indicted, jailed and finger-printed, Justice Clark might be embarrassed if he were compelled in this litigation to determine the issue which the petitioners, in their defense, had to present to this Court for a decision.

Wherefore the Puritan Church, the petitioner, begs Justice Clark to disqualify himself from participation in the consideration of the above-entitled cause.

Respectfully submitted,

.....

EDITH S. PARKER

.....

REV. HARRISON PARKER
Acting under the designation of the above-entitled cause